

Learning by Ear - Globalisierung - Tourismus in Senegal

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Wie immer 3 Stimmen + Voice-Over für O-Töne

- junger Sprecher 1
- junge Sprecherin 1
- Sprecher(in) 2 als Off-Stimme für die Reportage

Voice-Over für O-Töne: 2 Frauen, 3 Männer

- 1 frz. Touristin
- 1 senegal. Ministerin
- 2 senegal. Verkäufer
- 1 frz. Tourist

Vorspann LbE

TEIL 1 - REPORTAGE

Sprecherin 1:

Hello [Sprecher]! Hello everybody!

Sprecher 1 (enthusiastic):

Today, in our globalization series we're going on holiday...

Sprecherin 1:

... well, we're going to talk about tourism.

1. Atmo Meer Möven unterlegen

Sprecher 1:

And we're heading for Senegal, a popular tourist destination in West Africa.

Sprecherin 1:

... which is doing more and more to promote the lucrative tourist industry.

Sprecher 1+Sprecherin 1:

So fasten your seatbelts and let's get going!

-----Manuskript: ----

1. Atmo hoch dann unterlegen

Sprecher(in)2:

A five-hour flight from most European capitals, Senegal is one of the closest tropical beach destinations. 70 percent of tourists in Senegal are Europeans -- most of them are French. They tend to come for short week-long trips.

2. O-Ton Touristin

"There are three of us – three friends -- we chose Senegal because we don't know Africa. We wanted to make a discovery as well as take in the sun."

3. Atmo Schiff hoch dann unterlegen

Sprecher(in)2:

Over half of the tourists who go to Senegal go there for the beaches. On the Atlantic Ocean, the country has 700 kilometers of coastline --450 kilometers of beaches. But Senegal also has several UNESCO World Heritage sites.

Sprecher1:

What's UNESCO?

Sprecherin1:

UNESCO is the United Nations organization for education, science and culture. It protects sites of cultural and natural heritage, which are considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. There are about 15 UNESCO offices in Sub-Saharan Africa.

4. Atmo Gorée

Sprecher(in)2:

So back to Senegal, if you please. The UNESCO World Heritage sites include Gorée Island, which is four kilometers from the capital Dakar. There is one museum called the Slave House , which retraces the history of millions of African slaves who were forced onto ships bound for the New World. And outside the museum there are traders selling the same stuff sold outside every tourist site in the world.

5. O-Ton Moussa Touristen

"I prefer tourists because they pay better than Senegalese people."

Sprecher(in)2:

But some tourists, such as Michel Pinorini, don't like being accosted by street traders all the time.

6. O-Ton Pinorini

"My idea about Dakar is that it's a place where trade is trying to develop but there are far too many sellers and people offering all sorts of rubbish. When you see all the stalls next to each other you really wonder how much they're selling per day and if they can make a living."

Sprecher(in)2:

Pape MBaye is an antique dealer at Dakar's Kermel market. He says that there are fewer and fewer foreign customers.

7. O-Ton Pape MBaye: *"It's because of the hotels. Their owners are now investing in shops, which sell things to the hotel guests"*

Sprecher(in)2:

Aminata Lo Dieng is Senegal's minister of tourism and she's hoping to diversify. She would like to promote green tourism and business tourism. But to do so the government not only has to improve the infrastructure but also the training of young people:

8. O-Ton Ministerin Ausbildung

"There's only one school which has been here since 1959. But I want to set up more schools and an institute of higher education for the hotel and tourism industries. Now we're setting up a project to give young people the chance of getting qualifications in the trade. We want to have people who can respond to the new demands."

Sprecher(in)2:

Amounting to 300 billion CFA francs, tourism is the second source of income for Senegal after the fishing trade. But there are drawbacks. Some tourists aren't interested in Senegal or not well-informed. Some don't show respect for the host country, the people or the local culture. Sex tourism is one major problem.

Sprecher1:

Sex tourism ???

Sprecherin1:

It's when men or women, usually Westerners, go to a poorer country to have sexual relations with locals. The locals are driven by poverty to sell their bodies in return for money or gifts. Hundreds of thousands sell their bodies every year – including many children.

Sprecher1:

But that's prostitution!

Sprecherin1:

Sex tourism is the third illegal trade after drugs and arms. Every year, there are an estimated 80 million sexual tourists across the world. And it's going up in poor countries.

Sprecher(in)2:

That's why it's important to tighten the laws to combat the problem. Aminata Lo Dieng is well aware of the issue:

9. O-Ton Ministerin Sex:

“We have to introduce measures to penalize certain practices and we have to train tourist guides better. We have to make sure that tourism doesn’t get a bad reputation among our population, especially among our younger generation.”

Sprecher(in)2:

But tourism is also about travel, discovery, meeting people -- in short, it’s about the enjoyment of making new connections with another place, another people which in the end is not that “other” and not that far....

10.O-Ton Touristin Abreise 1'10

“Even if the country is wonderful and nice you have to leave so that you can come back again.”

ENDE Teil 1

Musik hoch dann unterlegen und ausblenden

TEIL 2: ERKLÄRSTÜCK

nur noch Sprecher 1 und Sprecherin 1:

Sprecher (étonné):

So tourism isn’t only about relaxing!

Sprecherin (amusée) :

Not really, no! Tourism is the world’s first industry. The United Nations even has a special tourism body – the WTO.

Sprecher:

The World Tourism Organization.

Sprecherin :

Exactly. The UNWTO says the number of tourists is growing by 4 percent a year. At this rate, there'll be 1.6 billion tourists in 2020.

Sprecher:

Are most tourists Western because they're richer than others?

Sprecherin :

As a whole, yes. And also there are paid holidays in many industrialized countries. People receive their wages even when they're on holiday. The Germans get about six weeks' holiday a year.

Sprecher :

I like that idea ... but ... what about globalization in all this?

Sprecherin :

Well, globalization has helped those with the means to go abroad – the air travel boom for example has helped.

Sprecher:

But Africa's share of international tourism is still pretty weak...

Sprecherin :

About 3 percent -- mainly because of the lack of infrastructure, bad roads and rail links, but the number of tourists is growing worldwide and in Africa too.

Sprecher :

By how much every year, about?

Sprecherin :

By 22 million. South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Kenya and Zimbabwe are where half of Africa's tourists travel to. Tourism within Africa is under-developed.

Sprecher :

There are also holiday clubs...

Sprecherin :

Mass tourism isn't very common in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Sprecher :

It's a bit strange to see swimming pools in regions where there is hardly any water...

Sprecherin :

... as for other forms of tourism – green tourism, fair tourism, responsible tourism – they might not be very common but demand is growing.

Sprecher :

Among people who want to combine holidays with respect for the people they meet while they're abroad!

Sprecherin :

Exactly right mister!

Outro

Sprecher(in)2 :

And that's all for today from us at Learning by Ear. Thank you for listening to this program about globalization and the tourist industry. A Deutsche Welle program produced by Mountaga Amadou Sarr and Sandrine Blanchard. To find out more or to listen to the program again, go to our website www.dw-world.de/lbe! Goodbye for now and don't forget to tune in next time!